MAINE FARMER,
AND JOURNAL OF THE ARTS.

"Our Home, Our Country, and Our Brother Man."

Published Simultaneously in Winthrop and Portland.

Vol. VIII. SATURDAY, AUGUST 29, 1840. No. 34.

THE FARMER.

E. HOLMES, Editor.

LAYING DOWN PASTURE LANDS IN THE FALL.

The Editor of the Boston Cultivator recommends breaking up pasture lands in August or first of September that are "bound out" or run out as it is called, and immediately sowing upon it grass seeds in order to renew the sward and the pasturage for cattle. He also recommends sowing low lands at this time such as bogs &c. We have never seen this done in August, and but in few instances in the spring. Should this prove to be successful in Maine it will be quite a saving in many instances, inasmuch as the Farmers generally, have rather more leisure in the fall months than in the spring. It should be done however in Aug. or Sept. as he says. The process in this country of renewing pasture lands is to submit them to a course of crops of different kinds, and most generally these are continued until the oil begins to shew signs of exhaustion before they are laid down, and the mode of laying down is to sow the grass seed with some grain, crops and harrow them in together. No class of our grounds are more neglected than the pastures. If we have a rough and half cleared lot where the ferns and bushes are contending for the mastery with the spaces not as yet occupied by either, filled in with spire grass--Oh it will do for pasture.

If we have cropped and cropped a piece of land until nature refuses to be *insulted* any longer, why—lay it down—it will do for pasture. If we have neglected to procure fencing enough to divide off our farms suitably, or have suffered the old fences to tumble down and decay till there is hardly enough stakes, to serve as apologies for posts, why *hang* it, let it go—turn two three or more fields into one, it will do for pasture. Another evil is prevalent among us. We generally calculate the number of cattle to *be pastured* according to the superficial contents of the land rather than the *actual amount* of grass it affords. A great tract of land must have a great many cattle in it,if the spires of grass are so far apart that the grasshoppers have to stop and rest with fatigue in flying from one to the other. Because cattle can have a great range it by no means proves that they have great feed. Our pastures should not be so much neglected; for when they are as good as they ought to be they are very profitable and of much gain to the proprietor; but a poor pasture makes an empty hay mow before spring.

MR. COLMAN'S THIRD REPORT.

Our "friend and neighbor" J. Breck, who forwarded us a copy of this work will accept our thanks. We have examined it with much interest. The subject matter of the report is Wheat and silk, and we are pleased with the remarks which the Commissioner makes in regard to these crops. We find that the idea is not confined to Maine that she cannot raise her own bread. Other States sing the same song, and a doleful ditty it is. Suppose this *monomania*, if we may so call it, should pervade all the States, what would become of us. Other nations with soil no better, and advantages far less, raise their own bread & have enough to spare, and would think it the most disgraceful of all vassalage were they dependent upon others for what they should eat and what they should drink and wherewithal they should be clothed; but parts of New England have become imbued with the ridiculous idea that they live in a region so accursed with sterility that they must look to others to feed them.

Mr. Colman truly observes—

Massachusetts will find the true foundation of independence only in rendering her soil productive; as far as possible cutting off her reliance upon foreign supplies; and abating, or supplying from her own resources and soil, those wants, which render her dependent upon a foreign power, for that which her own soil is capable of producing.

Above all things else, she should determine with honest pride, to raise what she eats; or else, to eat what she raises. She can produce her own wheat.

On new lands there is seldom any failure, unless one, which proceeds directly from neglect; or from atmospheric influences, which no sagacity can foresee or control, and which are peculiar to no country. To accidents of this nature, all crops are liable. Wheat in general is, in all countries, considered a less hardy plant than many others; yet I have the settled opinion of at least six intelligent and practical farmers in the State, that, as far as their experience goes, and it has been the experience in each of these cases of nearly a quarter of a century, wheat with them is as certain as almost any crop which they cultivate. The returns will show, even under one of the most unfavorable years which we ever have, that many crops yielded twenty and twenty-five, not a few exceeded thirty, and some rose to forty bushels per acre.

Here is good advice and comfortable facts for Massachusetts, and also for Maine and many other States. The importation of Breadstuffs is not like the importation of articles more durable in its nature. It does not abide. A man,it is true,is sustained by it, but it is called for by a perpetually returning want—eaten and is gone. While the articles which we send out for it our lumber, our granite, our lime, our marble, our many other articles are articles which, while they enrich and protect them in the shape of durable structures, build them up as a people, and are handed down from generation to generation as property of more or less value, but of value nevertheless, while the mess of pottage which we have received for it has been eaten, and only given us strength enough to supply more of the same enduring articles for the payment of another mess in return.

IRON STEAM BOATS.

The first idea of an *iron boat* would lead one to conclude that it is a boat to go to the bottom with, but experience has thus far proved that it is not so likely to carry one to the bottom as a wooden one. We find in an article in Silliman's Journal and also from other publications that iron is much preferable. The advantages may, according to those who have had an opportunity to examine them, be briefly enumerated thus.

They do not cost so much by 15 to 20 per cent as wooden ones.

They are not so heavy—the iron boat not being more than two thirds as heavy as a wooden one which rates the same amount of tonnage.

They will endure a great while longer, and do not require coppering.

They cannot be burned up, and hence such tremendous and appalling conflagrations as took place in the Royal Tar and Lexington and others would not take place.

It has no timbers to be sprung or put out of place, and hence the danger of springing aleak very much lessened.

It is not so liable to be struck with lightning, for the whole vessel being a conducter of electricity will carry away the fluid rapidly.

There is less danger of having her bottom snagged or stove in.

Many other advantages might be mentioned. At first there was trouble in making a compass needle traverse on board of them, but this has been obviated, and the difficulty we are informed is completely overcome.

In all probability Iron Steamers will ultimately come into extensive use.Iron steamboats on the water,& iron roads on the land are among the improvements of the day.

VARIATION OF THE NEEDLE.

Prof. Loomis, of the Western Reserve College, has been engaged some time in collecting facts in regard to the variation of the magnetic needle and has published a large table together with a chart shewing the variation in different parts of the country. It is well known that the variation is westerly,—that is, the needle of the compass ranges west of the true north line, in some places more than in others.

Prof. Loomis, however thinks that the variation westerly is diminishing, and that the needle is slowly returning to the true north after the rate of about six minutes per year for the New England States, and that this retrogade course commenced in 1819 every where, and in some places as early as 1793. This variation has caused a great deal of trouble in land surveys. Old lines that were run out many years ago a certain course on the compass, cannot be followed now by the same course, and as no record was kept in early times of what the variation at that day was, it is almost impossible to tell what allowance to make in tracing them now.

The variation in different places in Maine is laid down as follows:

N. E. angle of the State according to State Commissions in 1838, was 19° 12′ West. [logical Report.

Greenville,	11	00	W.	according to 3d Geo-
Farmington,	11	20	"	"
Umbagog Lake,	13	00	"	"
Dixfield,	12	00	"	"
Rumford,	11	00	"	"
Belfast,	13	00	"	"
Raymond,	9	45	"	"
West Thomaston,	12	00	"	"
In 1835 at Waterville,	12	8	"	"

ICE HOUSES ABOVE GROUND.

The Editor solicits for the benefit of himself, and others similarly situated, information as to the construction of ice houses *on* the ground. The farm on which he is sojourning and playing overseer for the summer, is not many feet elevated above West River and the Chesapeake bay. The soil clay; and the difficulty appears to consist in the moisture—not to say water, which is found at the depth of a few feet, say six or eight feet. It is said that a *double* house, with the intervening space filled with tan or charcoal—all *above* the ground answers as well as subterranean houses. We would feel greatly indebted for information founded on experience. Would it be well to go two feet in the ground, where that can be done without fear of moisture; of what should the bottom and sides be constructed, and how? If charcoal or tan the better material. In this case the tan is at hand. Does the result depend in a great degree on the thickness of the space to filled in with tan or coal?—or is it better to raise a mound of earth about the whole.—How should the house be covered?

The subject is interesting for the public, and for its use, the information which may be kindly commu-

nicated, will be freely circulated—at the same time we had as well confess that a selfish notion prompts the inquiry. Where a man is without any thing to mix with his water, is it not a pity that he should be without the means of *cooling it?* Ought an ice house to have *any ventilation?* or is it better if practicable to *exclude the air entirely.* It is proposed, in the case in hand, to go four feet in the ground, build a *circular* wall of stone or brick, the house being fifteen or sixteen feet diameter "in the clear." Suppose that wall to rise two feet above the surface, and to have a mound of earth raised around, to the top of it, there to have a frame work or puncheons resting on the wall and coming to a point at the top—the puncheons to be covered twelve inches thick with tan, and then two feet thick with earth and the whole sodded over—how would that answer? and should there be any ventilation at the top? How are the doors arranged in houses built above ground. They who kindly answer this will be entitled to answers to any agricultural queries they may propound through the Farmer.—*American Farmer.*

Note.—There used to be and we believe still is a large Ice-house on Gardiner's wharf, in Gardiner, in which was stored several cargoes of ice, and in which ice has been "summered over" repeatedly. The building is built in the usual form of sto re nouses, but with double walls and the space filled in with tan or straw. Will some friend in Gardiner give us a more minute description of this building? We presume that a similar building in Baltimore will preserve ice as well as in Kennebec, for, although our winters are somewhat different, our summers are hot enough to melt ice "quick walk" as the Indians say.

Ed. M. F.

North American Boundary—Report of Col. Mudge and Mr. Featherstonhaugh.—We have just received a copy of a valuable and interesting report of the gentlemen above-named, on the subject of the boundary between the United States and British America. It will probably be remembered that they were appointed some time ago by the British Government, to examine the country claimed by England as part of the province of New Brunswick, and by America, as a part of the State of Maine, for the purpose of ascertaining the exact features of the disputed territory, and more especially of the two lines of highlands, insisted on by the two countries as defining the boundary settled in the treaty of 1773. This examination seems to have been extremely minute—much more so than either of the British or the American Governments, in which they point out most extraordinary mistakes, such, for instance as a blunder in the elevation of the land at the north west angle of Nova Scotia, of upwards of two thousand feet, in the survey made in 1838 by the commissioners appointed by the State of Maine, and others scarcely less extraordinary in the survey made by Colonel Bouchete, who examined the country some years ago on the part of the British Government. The general result of the report is extremely favorable to the claims of this country, and renders it highly probable that by far the greatest portion of the territory now claimed by America as a part of Maine, will be declared to belong to the British Crown. It will be seen from the following extract from the report of these gentemen, that they have found a line of Highlands exactly corresponding with the line claimed by England, and that no other line exists which in their opinion can be considered in accordance with the second article of the treaty of 1783:—

They report "That we have found a line of highlands, agreeing with the language of the treaty of 1783 extending from the north-westermost head of the Connecticut River to the sources of the Chaudiere, and passing from thence in a north-easterly direction, *south of the Roostuk*, to the Bay of Chaleurs. (1) The course of that line is traced on the map A, accompanying our report. Upon the left margin of this map we have placed a section of the country along the line as far as the Lake Keequawgan; and upon the right margin a perpendicular section along the exploratory due north line, accompanying them both with barometrical elevations.

"We further report that there does not exist, in the disputed territory, any other line of highlands which is in accordance with the 2d article of the treaty of 1783; and that the line which is claimed on the part of the United States, as the line of highlands of the treaty of 1783, does not pass nearer than from forty to fifty miles of the north-westernmost head of Connecticut River, and therefore has no pretension to be put forward as the line intended by the treaty of 1783."

The report is accompanied by a number of maps, one of them marked A, exhibiting all the lines of Highlands existing in the disputed territory, and certainly nothing can apparently be more distinct than the line of heights on which the British Governments founds its claim. In this line some of the mountains rise to the height of two thousand feet, others of nineteen hundred and the mass of them seem to be a thousand feet in elevation. It further appears that a considerable portion of the line of mountains on Mr Burnam's map,(2)on which the people of Maine principally rest their claim, has no existence whatever the country being perfectly level. This is, of course an *ex parte* statement, but if the face of the territory should be found by the arbitrator to whom the whole question is to be referred, if the British and American Commissioners should not agree, to be as described by Col. Mudge and Mr Featherstonhaugh, there can be but little doubt that the greater portion, if not the whole will be awarded to this country. (3)—*Liverpool Aldion.*

Notes.—1. Marvellous discovery! This line was traced out from Mar's Hill to the Connecticut, years ago, by Dr. Rose land agent of Maine, and Mr. Coffin land agent of Massachusetts and a chart made of it and deposited in the land office. The English Commissioners have followed that line, and now report it as their discovery. There is one little question we would like for them to answer. How many streams on the *north* side of these *newly discovered* highlands run into the St. Lawrence, as one of the conditions of the treaty requires?

2. They probably mean Greenleaf's map. The Commissioners must either quibble here most miserably, and not consider the land north of the St. John disputed territory or they show most egregrious ignorance. If it is "perfectly level" what turns the waters into the St. Lawrence? Why do not all the waters—St. Lawrence and all come down the channel of St. John?

3. "If the British and American Commissioners cannot agree"—Who believes they will agree? They are, in all probability instructed by their government not to agree with the American Commissioners.—There is no doubt they intend to bring about an arbitration. Get the question referred to some dependent on the British Crown and have the territory awarded to them; and the British Press is forstaling public opinion on that side of the water to bring about that effect.

RECORD OF SNOW STORMS, &c.

The following Table has been kindly furnished us by Mr. Joshua Whitman, who has carefully kept a record of such things for the last forty years.

He has promised us other extracts from his Journal, respecting other matters as soon as he shall have leisure to transcribe them.

Number of days snow has fell for 29 years, and depth for 27 years. A day is recorded from 12 in the morning till 12 at night.

Years.	1810	1811	1812	1813	1814	1815
No. of Sept. days.		no	no ft in	no ft in	no ft in	no ft in
Oct.	4	2	1 0 0	7 0 0	2 0 0	6 0 2
Nov.	9	4	8 1 7	5 0 2	6 0 4	6 0 4
Dec.	11	11	18 1 2	11 1 9	11 1 6	11 1 11
Jan.	13	16	13 2 8	11 1 0	12 1 8	10 1 7½
Feb.	12	14	9 1 10	14 1 9¼	9 1 4¼	13 2 6
March.	5	5	16 2 0	11 1 5	9 2 1¼	15 0 11
April.	6	4	5 0 2¼	4 0 0	11 1 1	8 0 6
May.		5		2 0 1	5 0 6	2
June.						3
Total	60	61	70 9 5¼	65 6 4¼	65 8 6½	74 8 9

Years.	1816	1817	1818	1819	1820	1821
Sept.						
Oct.	2 0 0	6 0 0	2 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 1	1 0 3
Nov.	7 0 9¼	6 0 7	3 0 5	5 0 2¼	6 1 0	12 0 6
Dec.	7 0 11	14 1 2¼	11 0 3¼	12 2 4¼	14 2 4	16 2 0
Jan.	10 2 6¼	16 1 9	15 1 4¼	12 2 6	11 0 3	13 1 7¼
Feb.	14 2 0¼	12 2 3	11 1 4¼	10 0 9	15 3 7	10 0 9¼
Mar.	13 2 1	9 0 11	16 3 11¼	11 1 7¼	11 1 4¼	9 0 2
Apr.	9 0 7¼	10 2 0	7 0 4	3 0 3	9 0 6¼	9 1 5¼
May.				1 0 4	1 0 1	1 0 0
Tot.	62 9 11	73 8 8¼	65 7 8	57 7 11	70 9 3	71 6 9

Years.	1822	1823	1824	I825
	No. ft. in.	No. ft. in.	No. ft. in.	No. ft. in.
Sept.		1 0 0		
Oct.	3 0 2	2 0 4	1 0 0	4 0 0
Nov.	9 0 4	11 0 2 3-4	14 0 11 3 4	6 0 4
Dec.	10 0 7	14 2 3 1-2	13 0 10 3-4	10 0 9 3-4
Jan.	11 2 3	14 1 2 1-2	11 2 0 3-4	11 1 11 1-2
Feb.	12 2 2 1-2	9 1 9	9 1 10	13 1 4 3-4
March.	15 2 7	9 0 10	10 1 1	14 0 10 1-2
Apr.	4 0 6	6 0 0	3 0 0	8 0 0 1-2
May.	3 0 0	2 0 1	2 0 4 1-2	
Total.	69 8 7 1-2	68 6 8 3-4	63 7 2 3-4	66 5 5

Years.	1826	1827	1828	1829
Oct.	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	3 0 0
Nov.	5 0 5	15 0 6 1-2	7 1 3 1-2	6 0 10 1-2
Dec.	9 1 9 1-2	14 1 3 3-4	9 0 11 4	9 0 5 1-4
Jan.	10 1 8	15 0 10 1-4	13 2 8	14 2 11 1-2
Feb.	12 1 7	10 1 6	12 2 10	11 1 13-4
Mar.	10 0 5	9 1 1½	10 1 2½	9 1 7
Apr.	3 0 1 1-2	3 0 11½	6 0 4 1-2	1 0 0
May.	3 0 4			
Total.	53 6 4	68 6 3 1-2	58 8 5 3-4	53 6 2

Years.	1830	1831	1832	1833
Oct.				4 0 0
Nov.	4 0 9 1-2	8 0 11	5 0 5½	6 0 6½
Dec.	11 1 1	11 1 3	13 2 4½	11 1 7
Jan.	10 0 5½	10 1 5 3-4	13 1 4	10 1 6
Feb.	10 2 4 1-2	15 2 4 3-4	12 2 5	6 0 4 1-2
Mar.	9 1 6	12 2 2 1-2	10 0 9½	7 1 0 3-4
Apr.	3 0 4	8 0 9	4 0 5 1-2	4 0 0
May.	1 0 0	1 0 1		1 0 4
Total.	48 6 6 1 4	65 9 1	54 7 9 1-4	49 5 4 1-2

Years.	1834	1835	1836
Sept.	1 0 0		
Oct.	3 0 3 1-2		4 0 1
Nov.	8 0 6	9 1 2	9 0 11
Dec.	15 1 6 3-4	10 0 9	8 1 0 1-2
Jan.	10 1 3 1-4	16 2 11	9 3 5
Feb.	14 0 10	14 2 9 3-4	16 2 5
Mar.	16 1 11 1-2	13 0 6 3-4	9 0 1
Apr.	9 1 8 1-2	5 1 1	11 0 9 1-2
May.	2 0 0	1 0 1	
Total.	78 8 1 1-2	68 9 4 1-2	66 8 9

Years.	1837	1838	1839
Oct.	2 0 0	2 0 1 3-4	
Nov.	8 1 1	6 0 8 1-2	10 0 11 1-2
Dec.	9 0 3 3-4	11 1 2 3-4	7 1 9 1-2
Jan.	11 0 7 1-2	13 0 8	13 1 3 1-2
Feb.	15 1 5 1-2	14 1 7 3-4	9 0 2 3-4
Mar.	11 0 10 1-4	12 1 1 1-4	10 1 6
Apr.	8 0 0 1-4	4 0 6	3 0 2
May.	1 0 1 1-2		1 0 1 1-2
Total.	65 4 5 3-4	62 6 0 1-4	53 6 0 3-4

Mr. Holmes:—You will understand the years are recorded from Fall, and ending in the Spring. Likewise you will observe snow in June 1816, and in September 1823, and 1834. My rule in counting days that snow falls, is, when a few flakes are to be seen or a snow squall, or several in one day, it is only counted but one day. I do not measure less than 1-4 of an inch. My record is in form like the following, of April 1838.

		ft.	in.
April	3. A little snow	0	0
"	10. A little snow	0	0
"	11. do. do.	0	0
"	14. Some snow	0	0
"	15. Small squalls of snow	0	0
"	17. A little snow	0	0
"	20. 1-4 of an inch of snow	0	0 1-4
"	26. Snow and rain	0	0

If I have added right the number of days snow has fallen for 29 years, are 1900. The average number of days in a year are 65 15-29.

An average depth of snow is 7 feet 6 1-2 inches and 19-27.

My place of measuring the depth of the snows is in the woods. Frequently a storm continues several days. I measure when the storm is ended. Thus much for the snow storms at present.

In the first part of my records I made but few observations, neither do I at the present day, but little more than the weather and my work. Sometimes I put down others opinions or prophecies. I recollect between the years of 1812 and '16 after the total eclipse that it was said by some that this globe was falling back to the North and would continue for seventy years to come. Likewise hemlock being poison for sheep; likewise in July 1830, if I recollect right that there would not be one peck of seed corn raised this year, &c.

Original.

"Blessed art thou, O land, when thy princes eat in due season for strength, and not for drunkenness!"

Solomon.

Mr Editor:—The human system is "*fearfully* and *wonderfully* made;" and every part is admirably adapted to the end for which it was designed by our Beneficent Creator, and would we but follow the simple dictates of nature, in our treatment of these several organs, they would continue to perform their respective functions, and health and long life would be the *legitimate* if not the invariable result. But we are strangely prone to pervert the best gifts of Providence, by overlooking or misapprehending their original design, that of promoting our *permanent good*, and using these with with direct and exclusive reference to our *present gratification.* In this way we derange the order of nature, and thereby derive pain and sickness and premature old age, from that which was designed, and admirably adapted to promote health, strength and longevity.

In my former communication I alluded to practices which seriously affect two of those organs, viz: the *lungs* and the *skin*; and I wish with your leave to call the attention of your readers to some of the abuses to which the digestive organs are subjected. Had I the time and the ability to do it lucidly, I

should like to describe the process of digestion, and the importance of its being *thoroughly performed* without let or hinderance, from which it would appear the stomach as well as the palate should be consulted with regard to the character and the quantity of our food and the time of taking it. But instead of this the latter alone is consulted, or at least, her voice predominates. For while the stomach is as patient as a mule, until endurance would be death; the palate is as clamorous as the daughters of the horse-leech.

And whatever falls in our way that will afford even a momentary gratification to the palate, must be forced upon the stomach, (and too frequently without being properly masticated,) without any reference to the work it may have on hand, and which must be disposed of, before a new grist can be properly attended to. And by a repetition of such abuses, this organ becomes enfeebled,—the heathful equilibrium of its juices, is destroyed; or it becomes so overloaded with an accumulation of indigestible substances, that it can no longer perform its appropriate office of converting food into blood, but on the contrary seems to inflame and corrupt that vital fluid with humors, till headache or some other indisposition ensues. And what can be the cause of it? "O no particular cause,—it is a dispensation of Providence to which all are more or less liable." And as it is wrong to call in question the dealings of Providence, nothing further is thought of the cause. But the evil stops not here. A remedy is often applied which is worse to the system if possible than the disease. Instead of giving the stomach a little respite from its herculean task, by feasting, and allowing it time to digest and dispose of its load and recover its exhausted strength; some poisonous drug must be forced down, which is so obnoxious to its delicate texture, as to provoke it beyond endurance, and force it to disgorge its whole contents at once, in order that the palate may again be gratified as soon as possible. I appeal to the honest convictions of my readers, if, as a *general* thing, they would not choose to swallow the "bitter pill" however nauseous rather than deny their appetites of their usual food for one day. And such is the devotion of the present generation to their palates, that all that is necessary to secure the sale of any nostrum, is, to assure the public that it will "*promote digestion*," and will answer every purpose to take it "*without dieting*." If any requires proof of this, I would refer them to the millions of dollars lavished annually in patronage upon quackery, while those three great physicians which received the dying testimony of an eminent English Doctor, viz: "Temperance, Exercise and cold water," are held in so low repute; especially as these if properly and reasonably employed would *prevent* so many disorders, that the M. D.s and Thomsonians would have none left worth quarrelling about. E. F.

Vassalboro' Aug. 10, 1840.

*The Preacher alludes here to princes, no doubt because they enjoyed greater facilities for excessive indulgence than others, and were therefore more exposed to temptations; but with us, *all* are princes.

Original.

RUST IN WHEAT.

Mr. Holmes:—A brother farmer of Anson informs me that he never has any wheat rust. He attributes this to his sowing a large quantity of clover seed among his wheat.

When this was first mentioned to me, I supposed that he mistook the cause; but on reflection I think he may be right. The clover saps the ground and shades it, and thus it may prevent the too rapid growth of the wheat, which no doubt causes the sap to burst through or come out first on the leaves and then on the stalk, and in this way the kernel is deprived of the sap or nourishment necessary to mature it. This we see takes place in growing, showery, foggy and warm seasons. Whatever tends to retard the growth by sapping or cooling the soil, will of course tend to prevent it. It may be also that clover takes largely from the soil the same quality which causes the rapid growth of wheat, and this may prove a hindrance to its rusting.

I hope that some experienced farmers will give us their ideas on this subject. A Farmer.

On the good effects resulting from frequent digging of the soil in dry weather.

By T. Dunlap, New York.

Some time since I promised to contribute, at your request, an occasional article for your interesting Magazine. As the present season has been unfavorable for our crops generally, flowers as well as vegetables, in consequence of the long continued drought, I have taken the liberty of giving a few hints, which I trust may be of some service to a few of your readers. I have for several years tested, to my satisfaction the advantage of digging every ten or twelve days, in preference to watering, which is the general mode resorted to in a continuance; it not only causes more abundant crops, than all the water that can be daily administered, but is a saving of one half in labor, besides giving the surface of the soil an air of culture, which is a great point gained, were there nothing else to recommend the practice.

Should any of your readers think my ideas visionary, let them, before they entirely condemn the present hints, try the experiment, upon a small scale; should it prove a failure I will frankly admit that the old method of watering is preferable, but, until then I maintain that digging occasionally, as above stated, will add greatly to the appearance of the garden, will afford much greater crops, and last thought not least, will cause the soil so managed to retain it moisture in a much greater degree than if an equal amount of labor was spent in the old method of continually administering water.—*Hovey's Hort. Magazine.*

PROPER AGE OF SHEEP FOR MUTTON.

In England, where mutton forms such an essential part of the food of all classes, great attention has been paid, not only to producing the greatest quantity, but the best quality of mutton. After years of trials and experiments, it seems now to be generally concided by the writers of the country, that sheep of great size and quick growth, such as the Leicesters, will not give as fine mutton as smaller sheep, and those longer in coming to maturity. In other words, the profit is on the side of the large sheep; the pleasures of eating, are with the smaller, such as the South Down. A writer in a late volume British Husbandry, says:

"A sheep, to be in high order for the palate of an epicure, should not be killed earlier than when five years old; at which age the mutton will be found firm and succulent, of a dark color, and full of the richest gravy; whereas, if only two years old, it is flabby, pale and savorless. The graziers, indeed, do not admit this; and we constantly read flaming accounts in the reports of the shows of stock exhibited in various parts of the Kingdom, of pens of weathers fattened to an enormous size in extraordinary short periods of time; but if any one chooses to ascertain the difference in quality, let him cause an equal weight of one of those young Leicesters, and a five year old South Down, to be stewed down into broth and he will find that of the former to be little better than greasy water while the latter, besides its superior degree of nutriment possesses all the flavor of full grown meat."

Among the amateur mutton-eaters, wether mutton is always considered preferable to that of the ewe, unless the latter has been spayed, in which case, when kept to five years old, and well fatted, she is considered by connoisseurs, superior, as mutton, to any thing else. Youatt, in his work on sheep, says:

"The Leicesters will yield more meat, with the same quantity of food, than any other sheep can do; but that when fed too high, as is sometimes the case, so much fat is put on that the muscles, or lean, seems all absorbed, and the carcass has the appearance and taste of a mass of luscious fat." This propensity to fatten, or to come to early maturity, in some of the improved animals, is a source of great profit to the breeder; but the consequence to the consumer is, that for mutton he gets neither lamb nor mutton; and when steers of eighteen or twenty months old are converted into beef cattle, so far as weight is concerned, the meat, it is clear, is neither veal nor beef, but a compound of both, and not equal to either. As a general rule, it may be remarked, that all animals should be killed while the flesh is in the white state of the young animal, or when it has reached the firm red fibre of maturity; a result which a forced growth and fattening dose not seem to hasten in the least.—*Genesee Farmer.*

Poultry. "When," says M. Bosc, "it is wished to have eggs during the cold season, even in the dead of winter, it is necessary to make the fowls roost over an oven, in a stable, in a shed where many cattle are kept, or to erect a stove in the fowl house on purpose. By such methods, the farmers of Auge have chickens fit for the table in the month of April, a period when they are only beginning to be hatched in the farms around Paris, although further to the south, it would be desirable that stoves in fowl houses were more commonly known near great towns, where luxury grudges no expense for the convenience of having fresh eggs." It is worthy of remark that the Irish peasantry, whose poultry occupy at night a corner of the cabin, along with the cow, the pig, and the family, frequently lay very early, in consequence of the warmth of their night quarters; and there can be no doubt that this is the chief secret for having new laid eggs in winter, paying at the same time due attention to protect the hens from wet, and to have them young, or at least early in moulting.—*From the Poultry Yard, by Peter Boswell.*

REVOLVING HORSE RAKES.

Eds. Cultivator—I notice in the last number of the Cultivator, an inquiry for the revolving horse rakes, and your description of the kinds used. Will you please say in your next number, that those most useful labor saving implements of agriculture, are manufactured at my establishment in this place, and may readily be shipped to any point on the canal. I have made them for five years past, but the demand in my vicinity has taken all I could produce. These are greatly improved from the kinds described in your drawing, and will perform much more labor, and with more facility, as there is no difficulty owing to winding of the hay around the head and journals, to which the kinds described in your paper are subject, and the command over them is so perfect, that they are used on rough ground without much inconvenience. On our smooth grounds, the farmers do not carry a hand rake into the field, as these will perform the labor better, and one man, boy and horse, will rake ten acres of hay in half a day. I have made 400 this year, and intend to enlarge my operations next season. The price of them at the shop in $7. I intend to forward a dozen or two to Mr. Thorburn, where you can inspect and try them.

Yours truly, AMASA MANN.

Cutting Grafts in Autumn.. A correspondent writes, "A friend who intends emigrating to Illinois in the month of September, is desirous to be informed if scions for grafting may be cut and transported at that season of the year."

Grafts may be safely cut at any time in autumn after the shoots have stopped growing and have formed a terminal bud. This takes place much sooner on some trees than it does on others. In the *latter part* of the next month, grafts may in most cases be found, sufficiently matured for cutting. They should be wrapped well in damp moss for carrying, and then buried in the earth till wanted.

White Cabbage Leaves. Cabbage leaves, a little meal, salt, kitchen swill, crumbs, potato peelings, &c., mixed well together, are capital food for fatting pigs—save all your ground leaves for this purpose.

Miscellaneous Receipts.

How to Cure a Wart.--A friend of ours shewed us one of his hands on Friday, from which he had just removed an enormous wart. He had tried every ordinary thing in vain, and at length got rid of his tormenter, by scraping *a carrot*, mixing the same with salt, and applying the mixture every night fresh to the excrescence when he retired to bed. Five or six applications cured it. As there are thouands of persons troubled with these disagreeable things who are very anxious to remove them, and as the remedy is extremely simple, we would advise its immediate trial.

For weak or Sore Eyes.—One of the best and easiest applications for weak eyes, is to take a small piece of copperas, (white is the best,) of the size of a pea, and dissolve it in a two ounce vial of soft water. When clear, this may be used for bathing the eyes, and with the best effects.

Cure for Wounds—King of Oils.—This invaluable remedy for wounds in cattle or horses, particularly the latter, has lately been brought before the public, by Silas Gaylord, of Skaneateles, and for we have known some very surprising cures performed by it, in the case of severe wounds in horses. The following are the directions given for preparing the medicine:

1 ounce of green copperas,
2 " of white vitriol,
2 " of common salt,
2 " of linseed oil,
8 " of West India molasses.

Boil over a slow fire fifteen minutes, in a pint of urine; when almost cold, add one ounce of oil of vitriol, and four ounces of spirits of turpentine. Apply it to the wound with a quill or feather; and the cure will be speedily effected.

A certain Cure for the Scours.—I had a mare that had the scours so bad, that it reduced her to such a state of debility, that she could not get up and down and the final result was, that her hoofs came off, and new ones grew out. I tried every thing that I had seen prescribed in the Farmer and Cultivator, without success. The young men that worked my farm, then procured the leaves and roots of the red, not the black raspberry, and made a strong tea of it, and gave it to the beast three times a day. In a few days she got upon her feet without assistance, and the result was, a perfect cure.

AGRICULTURAL.

Original.

SENTIMENTS FOR THE MAINE FARMER.

Mr. Holmes:—Some writers have attempted to explode the practice of ploughing in green crops and think that a judicious rotation of crops will answer as a substitute; but the farmer who annually appropriates one acre of his poorest tillage land for the purpose of ploughing in some green crop, pursues a good rotation of crops and increases his manure artificially by every possible means will in due time rise to eminence as an agriculturist. Do not put nails in the floor of your hovel nor hog pen, so that the same may be taken up at pleasure. To shovel in loam which by lying under cover and absorbing the urine of animals will make excellent manure. If farmers cannot do much they should do a little every year in clearing away obstructions to the plough. If the question should be put to each and every farmer in the State of Maine. Do you increase your manure by artificial means? how many would answer in the affirmative? There is scarce a farmer in our State who cannot double his manure by artificial means and at a small expense. Is it not to be much regretted that party spirit ignorance or any other bad quality should influence the government to neglect the agricultural interest? Must we wait till "the year 1900" before the government will yield that encouragement to agriculture which justice and sound policy require? An agricultural school and a good farm connected therewith; will such a measure prevail before the close of the present century? Agriculture is more useful than any other human science; why should the government be afraid to foster that science when a vast majority of the people earnestly desire it? An association should be formed in each town in the State to improve the breeds and also the qualities of animals; and if the strong hand of the government should be felt in accomplishing so great an object it would neither uproot the foundation of our free institutions nor ruin the best interests of the country suppose the state owned a good farm and should procure animals of superior qualities and should practice raising stock to be sold to our farmers the business to be conducted by an able agriculturist—would such a measure ruin the liberties of the people or the interests of the community? Public opinion may be divided as to the mode in which encouragement shall be given to agriculture but it is to be hoped that the measures of government will be wise, effective, and energetic.

Farmers should study the nature of soils and try experiments with a view to ascertain how the earth may be rendered more productive. Industry and economy are the surest remedy for hard times; constant industry and rigid economy will pay off debts and prevent bankruptcy. An honest man is willing to acknowledge truth wherever he can find it; but alas! for human nature the most enlightened minds are too often slaves to prejudice.

Total abstinence—how much happiness is gained by drinking a few glasses of spirit in the course of a year? To drink constantly is sure destruction. Why drink at one time more than another? Why drink in one place more than another? Spirit is absolutely unnecessary. If drank moderately, injurious; if drank immoderately a tremendous evil. To drink moderately is sure to pave the way to immoderate excess. Beware!!! There is a viper that smiles in every decanter—pure water is better than alcoholic poison.

When the body is fatigued with labor the mind is still capable of acquiring knowledge; when the mind is fatigued with study the body is still capable of labor; changing from labor to study and from study to labor is equivalent to recreation. Words are the instruments of reasoning hence the importance of ascertaining precisely their meaning. Be not ashamed to ask information; if any one should be too proud he may carry the appearance of knowledge and converse with intelligent men just as if he were desirous of ascertaining whether their opinions exactly coincide with his own.

J. E. Rolfe.

Rumford, *July*, 1840.

Bloating in Cattle.—Where other means have failed to reduce bloating or hoven in cattle, the volatile spirit of ammonia has frequently afforded almost immediate relief, owing to its chemically decomposing the gas generated in the stomach. The dose for a cow or ox is a table spoonful; a tea spoonful for a sheep, diluted with water, or other convenient liquid.

AGRICULTURE IN MASSACHUSETTS.

MORALS OF LABOR.

Whoever had the pleasure of hearing Gov. Hill, at the State House the last winter, at one of the agricultural meetings, will not have forgotten some admirable remarks made on that occasion by this gentleman. If we had access to them, we should transcribe them, as embracing precisely our own opinions in relation to the subject. Our young men in general, when they go to service, or as it is customarily termed, "hire out," seem to think that there is something degrading in the idea of being servants; and bring with them so much of what they deem a proper spirit of independence, that they forget the employer has any rights, and take pride in insolence and ill-manners. Now we protest against meanness and servility, but still more against incivility, and insolence. The truth is, that no honest employment is derogatory to any man; and we cannot name a man in the community who is not a servant in some respects to others. Many situations in life, which to the multitude are objects of envy, are situations of extreme drudgery, much more severe both to mind and body than labor on a farm.

The laborer has his rights and duties. Having entered into service for a fixed compensation, unless express exceptions are made at the time of the engagement, he is bound to render his best services on the farm, in the most assiduous and faithful manner, under the direction of his employer, whether he approves that direction or not; and we know of but one rule for an honest man, which is to consider his employer's interest as his own, and do in every respect in the case as he would judge it right to do if the situations were reversed, and he were the employer instead of the employed. The employer is bound on the other hand to furnish the laborer with a sufficiency of good and wholesome food, suitably prepared; comfortable lodgings; exact no unreasonable service; and treat his laborers with kindness, civil language, and all proper confidence. This comprehends all the mutual duties as we understand them. It often happens that hired men are disposed to make difficulties if two tables are set. In this matter let the householder never yield a hair's breadth of his authority. In many cases it is most convenient to have but one table; but he has no right nor shadow of right to interfere with the farmer's domestic arrangements, as oftentimes it must break up entirely that domestic quiet and privacy which constitute the chief pleasures of domestic life. We have no arbitrary distinctions of rank in this country, and every man's standing depends upon his moral character One man is as honorable as another who behaves himself as well as another. But then our pursuits in life are very different from each other. Our tastes are not always congenial; and it is not necessary, that under the ridiculous pretence of maintaining a nominal equality, we should sacrifice the comforts of life by associations which are not in truth agreeable to either party. Where it can be done without being offensive or inconvenient, we admit that it would be much more economical and convenient to form but one family; but we maintain that this is entirely at the option of the employer, in respect to which the laborer has no demands whatever.

There is a matter which a few years since gave a great deal of trouble to farmers, which the wholesome decisions of the courts have materially corrected. Then laborers felt that their employers were in their power; and that they were at liberty to quit the service and demand their wages at pleasure. Sometimes in the midst of planting, or haying, or harvesting, either through mere caprice, but most commonly with the expectation of getting higher wages, they would quit their employer and leave him under every disadvantage. The courts having decided that no man is entitled to his wages, who without good and sufficient cause, fails to continue his agreed term, the employer has a proper remedy in his own hands, which will keep this matter right.

There is another point in this case of the morals of labor, upon which we have not the power to animadvert with too much severity; and that is a practice among employers of seducing by bribes or intrigues or some vile means, a laborer from the service in which he is engaged. We have known this done so frequently, and under circumstances of such extreme inconvenience and loss to the injured party, that no words can express our sense of its baseness. It is a gross violation of all faith and honor; and a man who would directly or indirectly be guilty of such an act, ought to be pronounced an outlaw of civil society.

The matter of providing for laborers has become a very serious affair; and gross extravagance has come in here as in every other department of life. A hired man, when he demands sixteen dollars a month and his board, generally estimates his board as of no consideration. But in few parts of the State can a man be boarded for less than eight or ten dollars a month; and when the farmer perceives that instead, as the laborer pretends, he is paying only sixteen dollars a month, he is in fact paying twenty-six dollars a month, the burden becomes very heavy. Our habits of living have become too luxurious. The habit of five meals a day which prevails on many farms is most pernicious to the health. We know well by experience that three meals a day, at 6 A. M. at 12 P. M. and at 6 P. M. with sometimes a cracker or two in the forenoon, is all that is essential or beneficial. Nothing is more unfavorable to health both of body and mind than by frequent eatings to keep the organs of digestion under continual exertion; and to attempt to labor with the stomach filled to repletion. The allowance formerly of a Scotch laborer in time of haying and harvesting, and no men ever labored harder or enjoyed in general firmer health, or were capable going through greater hardships, was a peck of oatmeal on Monday morning and a gallon of milk a day. This was the week's allowance, and he prepared it in any way which pleased him. The allowance of a field laborer at the South is one and a half peck of corn meal per week and three and a half pounds of pork or bacon, or two and a half pounds of pork and fourteen herring. With this they labor constantly from daylight to dark, with only an occasional hour allowed them some Saturday evening. Their health is good; and we were told by many of them the supply was in general more than they required. Water is their only drink. Now most certainly we do not refer you to such cases as these with any desire that our laborers should be abridged of a single comfort; but as displaying the extremes to which our extravagance leads us; and to show how much less is required than we generally suppose, to maintain the vigor of the human frame, and to support men in health under the severest toil. We are satisfied that our present system of management is actually prejudicial to health and morals. How a remedy shall be found and applied, is more than we can say.

The temperance reformation has been an immense gain both to employers and laborers. The very personification of evil, in our opinion is Rum; and the blessed change which even its imperfect progress has produced in the country, is every were apparent, and fills the benevolent bosom with inexpressible joy and the brightest hopes.—*N. E. Farmer.*

ECONOMY IN KEEPING HORSES.

Roberts, in his Agricultural Economy, maintains that one pair of horses, well kept are a sufficient team to work a fifty acre farm, and to work it well, under the alternating system. It has been proved, he says, that a team going at the rates of a mile and a half and two miles an hour, will plough in nine hours as follow:

Width of furrow.	Rates per hour.	A.	R.	P.
8 inches,	1 mile and 1-2,	1	0	0
9 inches,	ditto,	1	0	20
8 inches,	5 miles,	1	1	10
9 inches,	ditto,	1	2	0

Three things require attention from every man who wishes to keep horses well and economically:

1. The food must be natural for them;
2. The quantity of food requisite to keep their condition equal to their work;
3. The best manner of giving their food, with a view of its being speedily eaten, so that they may lie down to rest.

The natural food for the horse, says our author, is corn, hay and grass; but that under artificial management, there may be advantageously substituted for natural food, or conjoined with it, potatoes, parsnips, carrots, turnips and mangel wurtzel, together with straw bean (and corn) stalks, pea haulm, vetches, clover and other cultivated grasses, cut green.

Hay is sufficient to keep a horse to look at; but but corn is indispensable to enable him to stand hard work. A horse requires thirty pounds of dry food a day, of which a part must be corn or its equivalent; to those which work, one pound of good oats is equal in nutriment to three pounds of good hay. Heavy oats are worth more, pound for pound, than light oats as will be seen by the following scale:

Wt. per bu.	Produce in meal.	Produce in bran.
42 lbs.	25 lbs. 2 oz.	16 lbs. 11 oz.
40 lbs.	23 lbs. 6 oz.	16 lbs. 10 oz.
38 lbs.	21 lbs. 12 oz.	16 lbs. 4 oz.
36 lbs.	20 lbs. 3 oz.	15 lbs. 13 oz.
34 lbs.	18 lbs. 11 oz.	15 lbs. 5 oz.
32 lbs.	17 lbs. 5 oz.	14 lbs. 11 oz.
30 lbs.	16 lbs. 1 oz.	13 lbs. 13 oz.

In general, the different kinds of grain are nutritious in proportion to their weight; while two pounds of green food or roots are considered equal to one of dry.

"Whatever fodder be used," says Mr. Roberts, "should be supplied in such a form as to be eat forthwith, that the poor animals should enjoy refreshing

rest; to secure this, the fodder *should be cut or crushed* and placed in a MANGER"—not a rack. When the respective feeds have been consumed, every horse will lie down to rest;—his hunger satisfied, there will be no temptation to keeping him standing for hours as would be the case, were his rack stuffed with hay, according to the too general custom of farmers. The nutriment contained in every kind of grain depends upon its weight." It is to be remarked, that concentrated food, will not do alone, there must be something to increase the bulk to impart the stimulous of distention, before the function of digestion can be carried on in perfection. Horses, therefore, and even fattening animals, which are fed high with grain, require cut hay, or even straw, for this purpose, independent of nutriment they afford.

"When the quantity of hay supplied as food for horses," says Mr. R. "has been increased, and the quantity of oats diminished, it has been found that the animals though they appear to improve, as to the fatness of their looks, were nevertheless not so liable to stand hard work; and on the contrary, when the corn has been increased and the hay diminished, it has been found that though the animals might, as to appearance, be leaner, yet that they were stronger, more equal to hard labor, and in better working condition."

STEAM PLOUGH.

The steam plough is about being introduced into the sugar lands of British Guiana, and several are building in England for that purpose. The engine is placed on board a boat or scow, and five or six ploughs are moved backwards and forwards with the greatest rapidity and precision. The sugar lands of that country are divided by canals, for draining or irrigation, and thus the difficulty of moving the engine, which has hitherto been a serions one, is obviated. English ploughs and ploughmen, were taken to the W. Indies some years since, but both horses and men sunk under the burning heat, and the experiment was a failure. It is expected that the steam engine will supersede a great amount of severe peasant or slave labor, and bring large tracts under cultivation that have hitherto for the want of hands, lain idle or unproductive. Could not the plantations that line the Mississippi, and other southern rivers be worked in the same way; the engine moored in the stream, and moved as required? If practicable, the amount of product could doubtless be much increased.—*Cultivator.*

THE VISITOR.

CONDUCTED BY CYRIL PEARL.

EXHIBITION AT GORHAM.

The Anniversary of the Academy and Teachers' Seminary at Gorham passed off with much credit to the teacher and scholars. The examination commenced on Monday at 9 A. M. aud continued till Wednesday noon, and closed with the exhibition in Elocution in the afternoon.

Classes were examined in Reading—Arithmetic—English Grammar—Geography—Watts on the Mind—Book of Commerce—Navigation—Surveying—Algebra—Geometry—Book Keeping—Rhetoric—History—Political Economy—Vocal Music, and the Piano Forte—The Latin, Greek and French Languages—Botany—Mental Philosophy and Composition.

The examinations were very well sustained by both the departments and drew forth warm commendations from the Examining Committee.

The PHILOMATHEAN SOCIETY held its Anniversary on Tuesday evening, and were addressed by Professor GOODWIN of Bowdoin College. The address was replete with sound and sober sense, and was to secure the consideration of close thinkers, rather than the momentary applause of a promiscuous audience.. It was a manly effort to establish the claims of the study o Languages as an important means of mental improvement. His line of argument was not in the ordinary and beaten track, but exhibited a good degree of independent reasoning, and an acquaintance wito the subject in hand. Our limits forbid an extended analysis.

THE EXHIBITION IN ELOCUTION was highly satisfactory, the pieces were generally well written, exhibiting a good degree of originality, and the speaking was generally above the ordinary rank on similar occasions. The following Order of Exercises will convey some idea of the subjects discussed.

1. Salutatory Address, in Latin, C. M. Farnum, Boston, Mass.
2. Prospects of the American Scholar, J. E. Smith, Bangor.
3. Ancient Eloquence, G. M. Adams, Castine.
4. Modern Eloquence, A. K. P. Bradbury, Portland.
5. Discussion,—Periodical Literature, G. W. Wilcox, York, E. Sargeant, S. Hampton, N. H.
6. William Tell, W. W. Rice, Buxton.
7. Education of the Sensibilities, C. B. Smith, Litchfield.
8. Stability of Character, J. H. Irish, Gorham.
9. Greek Dialogue, H. K. Bradbury, Portland, G. V. Farnum, Gorham.
10. Les Peres de la Nouvelle Angleterre, G. A. Preble, Bath.
11. Is it desirable, that the Science of Human Physiology should be made a class study in our common schools? J. Rolf, Princeton, P. M. Hobson, Gorham.
12. Posthumous Fame, J. M. Dyer, Strong.
13. The effects of Political Revolutions, W. A. Rust, Gorham.
14. The claims of Napoleon Buonaparte to the title of Great, Wm. Montgomery, Saco.
15. The Pleasures of Memory, A. F. Giraud, Marie Galante, Guadaloupe.
16. Responsibilities of American Youth, L. Loring, Anson.
17. Dialogue, (Extract,) The Inflexible Captive, G. Osgood, Lovell, J. G. Richardson, Bath, H. C. More, Clinton.
18. Poland, F. L. Washburn, Minot.
19. Local Associations, S. Bowker, Phipsburg.
20. Waste of Intellect, D. L. Towle, Avon.
21. Moral Excellence, M. B. Goodwin, Buxton.

This Seminary has already won a high reputation, and well it deserves it. The teachers are talented, indefatigable, and by a division of labor secured by the employment of so large a number, thorough instruction is imparted in all the branches. Every anniversary affords evidence of increasing success in the management of the institution, both as regards its government and instruction. Every examination we attend here gives increasing evidence of the benefits of that kind of connexion which the two departments bear to each other, and of the general plan marked out by the trustees for securing these benefits, and, at the same time avoiding the evils of a promiscuous intercourse of the sexes. Should they be successful in completing the endowment according to their original plan, a vastly important object would be gained not only to those who can share the instructions of the Seminary, but to the interests of other institutions, and the cause of general Education throughout the State.

The instructions in vocal music enjoyed here are of great value to young men who desire to teach the science. The lectures on Physiology given by Dr. Waterman the last term have excited a good degree of interest. A considerable interest has also been excited in the study of Geology by MR. AARON YOUNG who has given several lectures to the students and made somewhat extensive collections in the region, and secured others by exchanges. Several of the students have been quite industrious in collecting cabinets, and are entering with zeal into the matter of "*exchanges.*" We have enjoyed numerous calls for the purpose o exchanges within two days, and the interest manifested in the matter is delightful. It is a kind of commerce which is truly delightful.

New York, July 27, 1840.

REV. MR. PEARL—*My Dear Brother*—Your favor to Brother Sheldon is received, and I have had the pleasure of perusing it. Your views on the connection of labor with study, so exactly coincide with my own, especially on the causes of the small success which has attended manual labor schools, as to induce me to make an extract from your letter.

I also wrote an answer of some length endorsing your views, and citing facts somewhat largely in corroboration of their soundness, designing to forward it by mail. It occurred to me however, when I had completed it, that my answer to your letter, together with the extract might be useful to the public, I hence showed both to the editor of the Christian Advocate and Journal and he expressed a wish to insert them in his columns. They may hence appear in the next week's paper when it appears, I shall send you a copy, which you can use in such way as you may think best.

I am convinced however that public sentiment is becoming sound on this subject, and that the present is a good time for a general, vigorous and determined effort on the subject. In aid or as a part of that effort, let institutions uniting labor and study be presented and in connection, and in aid of each other. Possibly some of the plans peculiar to each might be adde to the other. With that view, and at your particular request, I will give you, more minutely than I have done, the features and the plans of our establishment at Beren.

Our object is to give large and elevated intellectual and moral character to business classes; in other words as to *the community* and not to increase the literary class is so called, as distinct classes. We have no wish to be guilty, or to have the misfortune of adding one lawyer to the community. Nor do we wish to increase the number of physicians It is not a specific object to increase the number of the clergy, though we should be study to give young men those traits of character, and those qualifications, which will enable them to become devoted and useful ministers of the gospel, if they should called into that profession.

It is a specific and leading object of our enterprise to *qualify Teachers*, but teachers for a thorough scientific and business education; and with that view to make them men of business—thorough business habits.

With that view we expect all to labor at least six hours a day, confining their attention so far to some particular trade or business, as to be able to conduct it for themselves, or in connection with an institution similar to ours, or with some other school.

In the scientific, or intellectual department, we hope to range thoroughly an extensive field—to be more thorough and more extensive, because more practical and more elevated, then most of the literary institutions in our country. In all departments of natural history, in chemical science, and other branches of Natural Philosophy, in Mathematics, and above all in intellectual and moral philosophy, or in Bible Ethics and Metaphysics, we hope to be thorough, because it will be our aim to put in practice all the sciences we teach.

We hope to make some little progress, daily, in three things however little, or however much, we do in other matters. We hope that every scholar will know every day, a little more about the bible, than he he knew the day before; that every one will know a little more daily about the "Oldest Volume of God" the book of Nature, and that each one will *do something* daily as recognizing his membership in the great family of man.

We are so organized under a charter from the Legislature of Ohio, that a person may be a stockholder in the company, a lot owner and resident in his own house, and himself or family, or both, pursuing a regular and thorough course of intellectual and moral improvement, in connection with business which gives them their bread.

Some dozen or twenty families are now on the spot, most of whom are lot owners, with houses in progress, or completed. Among these are a blacksmith, cooper, carpenter, stone cutter, carriage maker, machinist and mathematical instrument maker.

The Trustees of the company, or seminary have one building in a state of forwardness but not completed, and a portion of the materials for two others, which will be erected as soon as the enstalments paid in by the stockholders shall furnish the means, which we hope may be the present season and the early part of the next.

A small school is in operation, but not under the organization, and the facilities, apparatus, teachers, and other provisions which the institution contemplates.—A large number of pupils, not less than 200, principally young men from 18 to 25 years, and with business habits, are waiting for accommodations in the institution.

Most of those already on the ground are Methodists, who have preaching nearly every Sabbath, by Rev. H. O. Sheldon, and once in two weeks by preachers on their regular circuit. The seminary is not however at present, nor is it designed to be in future, under the control of a conference or any other organization of Methodists, or any other denomination of Christians; but open to all, and giving all an opportunity to participate in the management of the institution.

It is the design of the Trustees, to institute, as far and as fast as possible, a system of "*Circuit Schools*" holding them once, possibly twice a week, making it their object, not so much to give instruction, as to aid their pupils in *instructing themselves*. One circuit of a dozen or twenty schools, in the immediate vicinity of the Lyceum Village, and under the direction of the seminary, will be commenced, as soon as the school at the Village gets fully into operation. In the management of these schools, their attention will be directed to co-operating with each other, for the advantage of each, and from combining their efforts from the diffusion of Christian and scientific knowledge on the globe.

A leading instrument, perhaps the main wheel, for co-operating with each other for the improvement of each, and for the general diffusion of knowledge, is to be a system of *exchanges*, in matters of Science and Art, bringing the whole, as far as possible under the spirit of the Gospel, or *Christian Benevolence.*

It is hardly necessary to observe that various institutions in different parts of our country, with similar plans and objects, could co-operate most happily and powerfully with each other; all having in view the same object, and that object the *redemption of a fallen*

world. It is especially evident, I think that your contemplated institution could it be carried into effect and ours, would find it entirely convenient, and pre-eminently for their interest, to institute some well organized plans for co-operating with each other, for the advancement of the *one great object* which both have in view.

I must close for the present with the kind and Christian regards of your brother and fellow laborer in the Lord. JOSIAH HOLBROOK.

SUMMARY.

WATERMELONS AND MARROW SQUASHES.—We have been presented with some fine specimens of Watermelons and Squashes by Mr. Eliphalet Folsom, of Monmouth. Rather early in Maine for watermelons, but not the less welcome.

MEXICO—TEXAS.—Accounts from Vera Cruz, July 6, state that the English Minister has made a demand, by order of his government, for the refunding of the 10 per cent internal duty, on the ground that a reasonable notice was not given to the importer that it would be imposed. It was presumed that other diplomatic agents would follow in the same demands.

The Garrison of Puebla had marched for Vera Cruz. This movement was occasioned by rumors of an insurrection in that department, and that the Federalists of Yucatan were about to march on the city.

The Cosmopolita of the 10th July says, "The English Minister, by order of his government, has sent a note to Mexico, notifying the government that if within a given time, which he named, the Mexicans shall not have re-conquered Texas, the independence of that country will be acknowledged by Great Britain." The note was referred to a Committee of Congress.

A man named Dole, was drowned at Newport, on Sunday night, the 16th.

The Governor General of Canada has sanctioned a survey of a route for a canal connecting the waters of the Bay of Fundy with those of the Gulf of St Lawrence.

Underground Movements.—The N. Orleans Courior says—"The alluvial deposites of the Mississippi river, opposite the First Municipality, sank down three or four feet quite suddenly, Saturday morning. The wharfs, from St. Louis to St. Peter sts. have also given way."

During the half year ending on the 30th June, there were coined at the United States Mint and branches, 4,117,724 pieces of money, of the various denominations, ranging from half eagles down to half dimes—the total value of which was $1,517,035.

The Montreal papers complain that the weather has been unfavorable to the hay harvest.

The city of Alexandria, D. C. is estimated to contain about 9,000 inhabitants.

The Daguerreotype.—Daguerre announces a new improvement in his great invention. He thinks he can now take his pictures *instantaneously*, by which means he will be enabled to paint *moving* as well as stationary figures on his plates.

A farmer in the neighborhood of Philadelphia, has cut 360 acres of hay. Of these 160 acres brought three tons to the acre, and 200, two tons, making 880 tons for his crop. The market price was $12 per ton; so that he received $10,560 for his hay crop—quite a comfortable sum in these times.

WATERVILLE COLLEGE.—We learn the annual Commencement at this instution was attended by a larger audience than in any previous year. The exercises were interesting, and the prospects of the institution encouraging. Strong confidence is felt that the subscription, commenced for its benefit, will be filled up. Prof. Reely presided. No President has yet been appointed. Number of graduates fifteen.

We learn that Prof. Barnes, who resigned a year since, was re-elected to his professorship. Should he accept, it will doubtless have an auspicious bearing on the future prospects of the institution.—*Temp. Gaz.*

Mr. Dole, of the firm of Dole & Leavitt of Newport, was found dead in the Mill Pond, at that place, on Monday morning last. He left his house on Sunday evening about nine o'clock and went to his store, and was seen there soon after with another man. His wife retired to bed and went to sleep, awaked about 11 and not finding him, she went to the store, found the door open, but nobody within that she could hear—returned, got a lantern, and called Mr. Leavitt.—They went to the store but found no one there. Search was made for Mr. Dole, and the next morning his body was found as above stated. Circumstances connected with his death leaves strong reason to believe that he was murdered. A post mortem examination was held on the body, but the opinion had not been given at the last account.—*Age*.

SUDDEN DEATH.—The wife of Mr. Ebenezer Cushman of this town was instantly killed on Tuesday night week from the kick of a horse. The circumstances were these: She, with her husband, had been attending a lecture in this village, and on their return home a severe shower took place; to shelter themselves, they drove under an open shed which was not wide enough to protect them. She turned her back toward the horse and sat down on the bottom of the wagon, and hardly got seated before the horse, from some cause, became restive, and kicked her in the back of the head, which caused her instant death.—She was an estimable, upright woman, and a christian, and universally esteemed by her acquaintance. Aged 57 years.—*Oxford Democrat*.

A smart shock of an earthquake was felt recently at Hartford, Conn. and vicinity.

CENSUS, of the towns in Maine, so far as reported in the newspapers.

	1840	1837	1830
Portland,	15,218	15,637	12,601
Augusta,	5,314	5,384	3,980
Gardiner,	5,044	4,470	3,709
Bath,	5,000	4,523	3,773
Saco,	4,408	4,229	3,219
Brunswick,	4,259	4,136	3,547
N. Yarmouth,	2,824	2,782	2,664
Freeport,	2,662	2,659	2,623
Kennebunk,	2,313	2,343	2,233
Montville,	2,153	1,987	1,243
Bridgton,	1,987	1,863	1,541
Newcastle	1,713	1,545	1,544
Palermo,	1,583	1,538	1,258

The census of Argyle, just taken gives 316 inhabitants; Argyle Plantation 185; and Lagrange, 350.

Married,

In Readfield, by Rev. Mr. Bailey of this town, Mr John W. Perry of Brunswick, to Miss Laura B. daughter of John Smith, Esq. of Readfield.

In Vassalboro', on the 13th inst., by Rev. Dr. Tappan of Augusta, Rev. R. E. Taylor of Carbondale, Pa., to Harriet Newell, daughter of Daniel Howard, Esq. of the former place.

In Portland, by Rev. Dr. Nichols, Mr. John H. Williams, to Miss Mary Adelaide Dix.

Died,

In this town, on the 26th inst. Mrs. Abigail Benson, relict of the late Ichabod Benson of Livermore, and formerly of Middleborough, Mass. aged 83.

Mrs. Benson was a woman of strong mind, and had been schooled mid the trials and adversities of the days of the revolution—a period in our country's history, when the wives at home sustained almost as many hardships and deprivations as did the husbands in the army. Subsequent to the peace she came into Maine with her husband, and knew what it was to endure the labors and privations of a new country. In all the vicissitudes of life she put her trust in the Almighty disposer of events, and died in full faith of meeting her Redeemer in Heaven.

In Winslow, on Monday last, Nathan Stevens, Esq., formerly of this town, aged about 37.

In Vassalboro', Aug 16th, after a short illness Isaac Hawes, 75.

In Dorchester, Samuel Adams Wells, Esq., late President of the Atlas Insurance Company, 53.

On board steamer Acadia, on the passage from Liverpool to Halifax, Mr. Pike, third officer of the steamer.

In Fayette, on the 8th of July, Samuel Tuck, Esq., aged 75, formerly of Rockingham County, N. H.

In Hermon, Aug. 7th, Almira, wife of John H. Hinckley, Esq., and daughter of the late Rev. Paul Ruggles, of Carmel, aged 29.

In Belfast, Dea. Thomas Prince, 91;—A son of Horatio N. Palmer, 5 weeks.

In Milford, Aug. 20, Sarah Ann, daughter of Nath'l Gerrish, aged 14 years 4 months.

In Hartland on Tuesday last, Mr. Aulger Chase, aged 47.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday Aug. 17, 1840.
(From the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.)

At market 545 Beef Cattle, 180 Stores, 35 Cows and Calves, 5200 Sheep, and 300 Swine.

PRICES.—*Beef Cattle*.—A few sales were made on Saturday at a trifle higher than our quotations. We quote the prices of to-day, viz: first quality, $5 75 a 6 00, second quality 5 25 a 5 50; third quality 3 75 a $5.

Stores.—A few sales were effected at very unequal prices; we shall omit quotations until another week.

Cows and Calves.—Sales at $15, 18, 22, 25, 30, 32, 40, and 45.

Sheep.—Dull. Lots sold for $1 25, 1 33, 1 62, 1 88, $2, 2 17, 2 25, and 2 33.

Swine.—Lots to peddle at 4 a 4 1-4 for Sows and 5 a 5 1-4c for Barrows; old Hogs at 4 and 5. At retail from 4 1-2 to 6.

THE WEATHER.

Range of the Thermometer and Barometer at the office of the Maine Farmer.
1840.

Aug.	Thermo'n.			Barometer.			Weather.			Wind.	
21,	68	77	78	29,65	29,65	29,65	F.	F.	F.	SSE.	SSE.
22,	72	75	78	29,65	29,65	29,60	C.	F.	F.	SE.	SE.
23,	73	80	72	29,55	29,50	29,45	C.	F.	F.	SSE.	S.
24,	73	74	72	29,40	29,40	29.45	F.	F.	F.	S.	SW.
25,	66	77	63	29,50	29,55	29,60	F.	C.	R.	NW.	N.
26,	60	67	69	29,65	29,70	29,70	F.	F.	F.	N.	W.
27,	64	69	[illegible]	29,70	29,75	29,[illegible]	F	F	[illegible]	W.	

F. for Fair weather; C cloudy; S. snow; R. rain. The place of these letters indicate the character of the weather at each time of observation—viz. at sunrise, at noon, and at sunset.

s. Shower between observations.

The direction of the wind is noted at sunrise and sunset.

Whitman's Reply to Pitts' False Allegations.

MR. EDITOR—For my own part I am decidedly opposed to quarrels of all kinds, especially newspaper quarrels, but as neighbor Pitts has again resorted to open hostilities, and charges upon me his heaviest artillery, I will just say that I am not in such a dreadful dilemma as he may suppose. No doubt he congratulated himself while writing his long spun tirade, fraught with the most invidious and false assertions in the heavy fire he was about to pour upon me, it would seem he thought I should wither and shrink to nothing under the astounding powers of his magic pen. The statements, Sir, in your last No. made by Hiram A. Pitts are as unprovoked as uncalled for by any course that I have hitherto taken, public or private, as they are base and groundless.

I do not design to overload your columns or weary your readers with high wrought or labored communications to establish my character for veracity, my reputation as a mechanic, or to excite sympathy from the public. But I do design to point out some mistakes made by H. A. Pitts. In order to do this I shall insert some testimony from others who are also acquainted the facts.

Pitts' first charge is, that I ridiculed the idea that a machine could be made that would clean grain to advantage, &c. I did not ridicule the idea of such a machine, but if I ridiculed any thing, I presume it was the machine that J. A. & H. A. Pitts first made for that purpose, which, after being tried was thrown by and utterly condemned as not at all answering the purpose for which it was invented. Abandoning this, and copying Mr. White's draft of a Separator together with Mr. Bean's patent Winnowing mill, he succeeded in getttng up the machine he now uses.

The last part of the charge is, "that he has made an attempt by slight allterations to evade the patent." I have not in any way infringed upon P.'s claims, and if I have succeeded in making a better machine than his, have not I a right so to do. I called on him to name one claim in his machine that I use in mine. He attempts to do so, but without success as I shall presently show. Again, he says "We use in our machine a circular rake, &c., Whitman does not use this for the reason that it is claimed by us in our patent." True I do not nor any thing else claimed by them; and this reminds me of the challenge. As I said before I called on him to specify one claim in his machine that I have used in mine. He mentions the guard slats at the lower edge of the concave. He says "the slats or bars which compose Whitman's grate are round and made of wood." I do not use them nor did I ever use them in my machine; there is therefore as much of truth in this as in most of his other assertions.

Again "his only hope of succeeding in his piratical course is that our specific claims do not cover but a small part of our machine."

True they do not, but they claimed enough and their claims could not all be allowed, and for this reason, they had been used before by others, and report says that they now claim more than they are justly entitled to, I think if he had as much brains as beard, he would have kept this last quotation out of sight.—The public might not have known but he was the inventor of much more of his machine than he really is.

Passing over many things which I do not deem worth noticing, I come to my horsepower which he says "was invented made and put into operation by Mr. Dudley Haines of Readfield some 2 or 3 years ago." I should hardly have supposed H. A. Pitts would have had the barefacedness, to turn and twist and distort truth in this manner. It is a well known fact, and numbers will attest to the same, that he until very recently has ever pretended to claim my machine as his own. Now he says it is Mr. Haines'. Now Pitts knows that my machine was invented and specified in Jan. 1834 as the records of the Editor will show. It is true some credit is due to Mr. Haines for his invention of the chain; with him it was original, he not knowing that I had previously invented and specified the same. I should have immediately put my ma-

chine in operation but circumstances not necessary here to mention prevented my doing so. Sometime in the summer of 1836, Mr Haines came to my shop to obtain some work for a horsepower, and then ascertained for the first time that I had previously specified the chain he was about to put to his horsepower. I told him, he might go on and build his machine. He did so; and I made the iron work and thrasher, and I never knew or heard that Mr. H. ever disputed my prior claim, to the invention.

Again we hear him say "but at the time we made our horsepower there was no horse power in use in the U. S. among the farmers and mechanics with the exception of Mr. Lane's." Now I think Mr. Pitt's knowledge of machinery must be very limited if he thinks there was no horsepower in use but Mr. L's.—Horsepowers of various *kinds* were then in use.—There was the endless chain power, the horse traveling on a wooden floor to propel the machine, used in Boston and in other places years before.

Passing on we notice the following: "When this invention was completed his next step was to invent a good thrasher to go with his horse power. This he said would be superior to Pitts' Thrasher" &c. Pitts' Thrasher! Mr. Editor, I will just inform your readers what the original Pitts' thrasher was. The cylinder consisted of a log from the forest, with teeth driven in to it, and it looked for all the world as though it grew naturally there and was one of nature's spontaneous production.

Again, "I further say that I never went to him with a carding machine chain at the time he specifies or at any other time." I would just ask if his scull is so thick as to suppose that I meant to say that he brought the actual chain and rolls! For to assist his memory which seems to be short, and exceedingly treacherous, I will insert my Father's testimony on this point.

Sometime in December of 1833, J. A. and H. A. Pitts came to my Son's shop, with a plan of the carding machine chain and rolls, for information how to apply these to a horsepower. They came several times for information and subsequently came to have a model built. EZRA WHITMAN.

Passing on we notice: "We had no suspicion that any advantage would be taken of the disclosures we had made under these circumstances, until we learned that Luther Whitman was specifyiug some of the chains we had talked of, as his invention." Mr. P. tells us rather a crooked story. In one place he calls the chain Mr. Haines', now he would have us think it is his. I never specified but one chain and that is the same which I now use and have ever used in my machine, which he says I have plundered from Mr. Haines.

Again, we have—"he is not prepared to prove that J. A. & H. A. Pitts had nothing to do in the invention of the Thrasher that he plundered from us in the manner I have described, nor can he prove any such thing.", On this I have no comments to make, but will just offer Mr. White's letter.

Augusta Aug. 19, 1840.

Friend Whitman:—Sir, Yours of 17th inst. has just come to hand. To your first question.

Is J. A. and H. A. Pitts or either of them the inventor, of what is called the Cast-iron Thrasher?

I will reply; they are not.

To the second; If not who is? I answer the cast-iron Thrasher was invented and put in operation by R. Person and myself, in the Spring of 1835; and no person had any participation in its invention except said Person and myself. The Horse-power was owned by a company, and after the Thrasher was in successful operation the expenses were paid by the Company.

To your third question, Was H. A. Pitts a member of the Co. who owned the horse-power, or did he pay any of the expenses of getting the Thresher into operation?

I answer, he never was a member of the Company, and he paid none of the expenses, neither was J. A. Pitts or H. A. Pitts in Winthrop or at the shop at the time of its invention or at the time the Patterns were made.

To your fourth question, Did or did not you project a draft for a Machine for separating grain from the straw and chaff, and show it to H. A. Pitts before he built his Machine or before he began to work upon it, and has not he in his Machine copied from that draft?

In the spring of 1835, I showed H. A Pitts a draft which I had made for a Machine for separating small grain from the straw. The following summer and winter I was absent from the State,—in the spring of '36 I returned to Winthrop, and when I returned, J. A. & H. A. Pitts were at work upon a Machine for separating mall grain from the st aw, which Machine they put in operation in the fall of 1836; in their Machine there were some fixtures which were not appended to my draft, otherwise it was the same; or in other words it was the same in all its natural parts.

5. Question. If you are the inventor of the Thresher did you not give liberty to use the same, and did you not sell me your share in the patterns? In answer I told you that you or any other person had a perfect right to use it, and I sold my share in the patterns to you as your receipt will show.

Yours Respectfully, THOMAS WHITE.

Other testimony could be brought in, but this is sufficient.

Near the close of his advertisement, we again see—"He continues to prowl about our shops." Does any one know where H. A. Pitts' shops are? If any body can give any information about his shops or shop I should like to hear it, for I would be glad to know when I am in danger of getting into "our shops."

With regard to what he says about meeting me and my machine in competition with his machine, at any time and place I may propose, I will propose Saturday the 29th of Aug. at 9 o'clock A. M. at my own barn, and will give him all proper and necessary assurances that I will not "back out."

Finally, Mr. Editor, if H. A. Pitts has not yet sufficiently satisfied his malignity in thus publicly attacking me in your last No. I think I shall not again notice him through the columns of your paper, as I am not at a loss to find more laudable and profitable employment for my time. LUTHER WHITMAN.

Winthrop Aug. 26, 1840.

KENNEBEC, ss.—*At a Court of Probate holden at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the first Monday of August, A. D.* 1840,

LYDIA WING, Widow of Isaac D. Wing, late of Winthrop, in said county, deceased, having applied for an allowance out of the personal Estate of said deceased,

Ordered, That the said Widow give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Winthrop, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said county, on the last Monday of September next at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed. H. W. FULLER, Judge.

A true copy. Attest: J. S. TURNER, Register. 34

Notice

IS hereby given that my minor sons, HIRAM and WILLIAM HENRY THURSTON, have left home for the purpose of working out. All persons therefore are forbid harboring or trusting them on my account, as I shall pay no debts of their contracting after this date. Any person or persons employing either of the said minors are forbid paying them more than one half of their wages without my consent. THOMAS THURSTON.

Winthrop, Aug. 25, 1840. 3w34

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator of all and singular the goods and estate which were of SAMUEL WEBB, late of Winthrop, Esq. in the county of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons therefore, having demands against the Estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

EDWARD MITCHELL, Administrator.

Winthrop, August 3, 1840. 3w32

Notice.

INQUIRY having been frequently made, whether MR. BAILEY intends to commence his school according to previous notice, this is to inform all concerned, that he will commence said school in Union Hall, on Monday the 7th of Sept. next, unless public notice to the contrary be given.

August 18, 1840.

Monmouth Academy.

THE Fall Term will commence on Monday the 31st of August, under the care of Mr. N. T. TRUE. The mathematical department will be under the care of Mr. Benj. H. Kimball who has proved a successful teacher in his division of labor. Young Ladies and Gentlemen who wish to attend a systematic and thorough course of instruction, will find this a profitable place of resort. It is, however, absolutely necessary that students be present, at, or very near the opening of the school, as the loss of one day will often seriously retard their progress during the whole term.

The course of Lectures on Chemistry will commence with the term and continue during the Fall and Spring terms. Lectures will also be delivered before a select class of such as contemplate teaching the ensuing winter. Books and Stationery can be purchased at the Academy. Good Board may be obtained on the most reasonable terms.

A Public Aderess will be delivered on the first evening of the term by Rev. WM. V. JORDAN, of Dixfield.

TUITION—In the General English Department, $3,00.

High do. and Classical do. $3,75,

for 12 weeks.

NEH. PIERCE, *Sec'y.*

Monmouth, July 30, 1840. 6w30

Rev. Weston B. Adams

PROPOSES to op en a School in this Village on Tuesday, the first day of Sept. next, for instruction in the various branches of education. The school will occupy, the building, late the Masonic Hall. His terms for tuition will be, per quarter, for common English studies, $3,00

for higher branches in English, 3,50

for languages, 4,00

Winthrop, Aug. 10, 1840. 32

Machine Shop and Iron Foundry.

HOLMES & ROBBINS would inform the public that they continue to carry on the MACHINE MAKING BUSINESS as usual, at the Village in *GARDINER*, where they will be in readiness at all times to accommodate those who may favor them with their custom. They have an *IRON FOUNDRY* connected with the Machine Shop, where persons can have almost every kind of Casting made at short notice. Persons wishing for Mill work or Castings for Mills, will find it particularly to their advantage to call, as the assortment of Patterns for that kind of work is very extensive and as good as can be found in any place whatever.

Castings of various kinds kept constantly on hand—such as Cart and Wagon Hubs of all sizes, Fire-Frames, Oven, Ash and Boiler Mouths, Cart and Wagon Boxes, Gears of different kinds and sizes, &c. &c.

All orders for Machinery or Castings executed on the most reasonable terms, without delay.

Repairing done as usual.

Gardiner, March 21, 1840. 1y12

Stray Horse.

Strayed or stolen from the pasture of Samuel Tarbox of Danville, (Me.,) on the night of the 6th instant, a dark Bay Horse, about ten years old, one or both hind feet white, a white stripe in his face, scars on the back part of his thigh, white spots on the back, and on the back part of his forelegs near the belly. Whoever will give information to the subscriber in Hartland through the Maine Farmer or otherwise, where said Horse may be found, shall be suitably rewarded and all necessary charges paid.

JOHN STINCHFIELD.

Hartland, July 11, 1840. tf28

Treasurer's Office,

Augusta, July 29, 1840.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Annual School Fund apportioned to the several Towns and Cities in this State, for the year 1840, together with the Roll of Accounts for rations to the Militia, &c. will be paid at the adjourned Session of the Legislature in September, upon application at this office. D. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

Grave Stones.

THE Subscriber would inform the public that he still carries on the STONE CUTTING business near the foot of Winthrop street, a little above his old stand in Hallowell, a few doors north of T. B. Brooks' Iron Store, where he keeps as usual, beautiful lots of New York White Marble almost equal to the Italian Marble; also Thomaston Marble; Quincy and Readfield Slate of which may be found manufactured at his shop, Monuments, Tomb Tables, Grave Stones, paint mills and paint stones. Also has shops furnished with grave stones at Gardiner, Agent, Mr. *Wm.* Gould; Readfield, Agent, Mr. John Lambard; Farmington, Ebenezer Childs, Esq.; Wilton, Mr. Joseph Bradbury. At all of his shops orders promptly attended to. Occasional visits will be made at each of these places for the purpose of engraving stones left in the care of these agents, after inscriptions are left for them. He now as in times past, pledges himself to give satisfaction in work, prices, &c. or satisfy all who call for their trouble. References can be had to his work, which may found in almost every part of the State, where it has been accumulating for fifteen years past. Much of his work has his name engraved below the inscriptions He has also made arrangements with Col. Sullivan Dwight, owner of an extensive marble manufactory in Thomaston, to be supplied with chimney-pieces, fire frames, hearth stones, facings, &c. of beautiful Egyptian, Irish, and Thomaston Marble, in such a way as to be able to sell them cheaper than ever before. A few patterns are now set up at his shop in Hallowell. To companies who want to purchase any of the bove a liberal discount will be made.

JOEL CLARK, *Jr.*

N. B. J. C. *Jr.* has a number of monuments on hand and attends to the building all kinds at short notice. 7.

A GENTLE CALL.

We are aware that the times are uncommonly hard, business dull, and very little money circulating, and that it is bad enough to suffer the pinch of the times, without being dunned. But there are many of our subscribers owing us who always have a little money on hand, and can spare it as well now as at any other time. We have a pretty heavy bill becoming due soon for paper, &c. and every little will help us.

Those therefore who can send us in a little will materially assist us. All we ask is enough to enable us to get along comfortably till business is more brisk and cash more plenty.

NOYES & ROBBINS.

POETRY.

ORIGINAL HYMN,

Sung at the close of the Exhibition at Gorham, Aug. 19, 1840.

Our life is like a summer night—
Each passing year, in onward flight,
Lends but a misty moonlight ray,
To guide and cheer our wandering way.

The scattered star-beams faintly fall,
The flowers, half-veiled in dusky pall,
Are dimly seen, with tears bedewed,
Which Nature sheds in mournful mood.

There wakes a strain of music, given
By some wind-harp, the lyre of Heaven—
It swells and dies away—in vain
We listen for the sound again.

The storm-clouds, borne on lightning wind,
Dismay and darkness o'er us bring;
The star of hope, that dimly shone,
No more directs our journey lone.

Yet soon the weary tempest dies,
And clouds no longer shroud the skies;
The star of day appears, upborne
Upon the soaring wing of morn.

As fades the moon's pale glimmering ray,
Before the glory of the day,
The misty night of Time shall be
Lost in thy light, Eternity!

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE FATHER.

AN INSTRUCTIVE SKETCH.

It is the duty of mothers to sustain the reverses of fortune. Frequent and sudden as they have been to our country, it is important that young females should possess some employment, by which they might obtain a livelihood in case they should be reduced to the necessity of supporting themselves. When the families are unexpectedly reduced from affluence to poverty, how pitiful and contemptible it is, to see the mother desponding or helpless, and permitting her daughters to embarrass those whom it is their duty to assist and cheer.

'I have lost my whole fortune,' said a merchant, as he returned one evening to his home, 'we can no longer keep our carriage. We must leave this large house. Yesterday I was a rich man. Today there is nothing I can call my own.'

'Dear husband,' said the wife, 'we are still rich in each other and our children. Money may pass away, but God has given us a better treasure in those active hands and loving hearts.'

'Dear father,' said the children, 'do not look so sober. We will help you to get a living.'

'What can you do, poor things?' said he.

'You shall see, you shall see,' answered several cheerful voices. 'It is a pity if we have been to school for nothing. How can the father of eight children be poor? We shall work and make you rich again.'

'I shall help,' said the youngest girl, hardly four years old. 'I will not have any new things bought, and I shall sell my great doll.'

The heart of the husband and father, which had sunk within his bosom like a stone, was lifted up. The sweet enthusiasm of the scene cheered him, and his nightly prayer was like a song of praise.

He left his stately house. The servants were dismissed. Pictures and plate, rich carpets and furniture were sold, and she who had long been the mistress of the mansion shed no tear. 'Pay every debt,' said she, 'let no one suffer through us, and we may yet be happy.'

He rented a neat cottage and a small piece of ground, a few miles from the city. With the aid of his sons he cultivated vegetables for the market. He viewed with delight and astonishment the economy of his wife, nurtured as she had been in wealth, and the efficiency which his daughters soon acquired under her training.

The eldest one assisted her in the work of the household and also assisted the younger children. Besides they executed various works, which they had learned as accomplishments, but which they found could be disposed of to advantage. Thay embroidered with taste some of the ornamental parts of female apparel, which were readily sold to a merchant in the city.

They cultivated flowers, and sent boquets to market, in the cart that conveyed the vegetables; they executed plain needle work. Every one was at her post, busy and cheerful. The cottage was like a bee hive.

'I never enjoyed such health before,' said the father.

'And I never was so happy before,' said the mother.

'We never knew how many things we could do, when we lived in the great house,' said the children, 'and we love each other a great deal better here. You call us your little bees.'

'Yes,' replied the father, 'and you make just such honey as the heart loves to feed on.'

Economy as well as industry was strictly observed—nothing was wasted. Nothing unnecessary was purchased. The eldest daughter became assistant teacher in a distinguished female seminary, and the second took her place as instructress to the family.

The little dwelling which had always been kept neat, they were soon able to beautify. Its construction was improved, and the vines and flowering trees were replanted around it. The merchant was happier under his woodbine covered porch, in a Summer's evening, than he had been in his showy drawing-room.

'We are now thriving and prosperous,' said he, shall we now return to the city?'

'Oh, no, no,' was the unanimous reply.

'Let us remain,' said the wife, 'where we have found health and contentment.'

'Father,' said the youngest, 'all we children hope you are not going to be rich again; for then,' she added, 'we little ones were shut up in the nursery, and did not see much of you or mother. Now we all live together, and sister, who loves us, teaches us, and we learn to be industrious and useful. We were none of us happy when we were rich, and did not work. So father, please not be a rich man any more.' —*Mrs. Sigourney.*

THE FARMER'S LIFE.

Mr. Editor,—'Tis very pretty to talk and sing all about the pleasures of a farmer's life! Upon paper he has but little to do and less to care for; all is blue sky and sunshine, and after the *pleasures* of the day. he has only to retire to his cheerful hearth, where there is nothing to vex or annoy him; enjoy himself in his "old oak chair," and sing "over the hills and far away" with some pleasant neighbour, for a couple of hours, and then retire to his peaceful pillow and sleep away the hours of night, until the bright morning calls him forth to worship at the shrine of nature, with the song of birds for music and the glorious beams of the sun for altar-fires—*and so forth;* and then away to enjoy the pleasures of another day, preparatory to such another night, and so the world goes round! Oh! tis all very pretty, and it must all be true too, for we are told so in almost every book that is printed, if it speaks about the *charms of nature*, for I find that the writers do not consider their pictures quite perfect until they bring the *happy, plodding farmer* into one corner of the sketch. Now to be sure, that's a compliment, and we ought not to object to be made the finishing-stroke to such a design; but all this, though bad enough, is mere prose—'tis *poetry* that sets us off in our proper colors, and turns the most laborious of our employments into a mere business of hop-step-and-jump! People must be astonished to find that farmers *sometimes* have to earn their bread by the sweat of their brow—that would betoken exertion, of which they can know nothing, you see.

I am led to contemplate afresh our enviable state of ease and happiness, by reading a copy of verses in the Maine Farmer—an excellent paper, devoted to the pursuits of agriculture—all about the sweets of early rising, in the shape of the milk-maid's song, written by Julia! Now, do but hear her, and say, ye whose "easy task" it is to milk a dozen cows of a morning, and do the work of the dairy-house besides—for, you know the milk must be skimmed and a set of pans removed, to make room for the morning's milk, before the cows are milked—whether your hearts do not glow, although your fingers might freeze, at the thought of so much "love and idleness!" but hear how Julia sings—

I wake to breathe the purest gale,
That first comes o'er the wood;
Now hie me with my white milk-pail,
To draw pure nature's food.

And when my *easy task* is done,
I'll hasten to the grove,
The sky-lark's *plaintive* song to con,
Or *listlessly to rove.*

For I love the morn before its dawn,
And stars just growing dim;
I love the song of the wild-bird throng,
Their greatful morning hymn.

But the most amusing part of it is to hear her talk—after her *easy task* of milking is done—to hasten to the grove to *con* the sky-lark's *plaintive* song—there she is unfortunate, for the sky-lark never sings until after the dawn, and then his notes are proverbially *sprightly*, but that's nothing—or to rove about *listlessly*, all this before the dawn of morning too, or else it would not be poetical, for it is the morn before the dawn—which in sober prose would be night—that she loves! Oh, there can be but one thing sweeter, and that would be, a walk in the church-yard after dark!

But although Julia is unfortunate in selecting her time for these connings and listless rovings, she is not alone in this particular, for, I remember the first verse of a song, which I heard in my youth, all about hay-making, which was a little out of keeping also; it was this—

As I walk'd forth one May morning,
A leetle before it was day,
Oh! there did I spy a fair prettey maiden,
As she was a making of hay!

An odd time of the year, and day too, to be making of hay; but never mind.

Now, Mr Editor, all these things are as I said, very ptetty in their place, but hang it, they ought not to be printed in agricultural works; we farmers have no objection for such persons as *Julia* to amuse themselves in this way, but don't put their nonsensical stuff into the mouths of those who know and feel how perfectly ridiculous the whole matter is; it tends to bring book-farming into contempt. I grant the farmer has some pleasures in his occupation, and it would be hard indeed if he had not, for he has plenty of labour to mix with them; but these pleasures do not consist in listless connings and rovings in search of the sublime and beautiful, before the dawn of day! Sometimes, too, he encounters a little uneasiness on account of the weather, which, although it is always propitious upon paper, will now and then turn out a little crooked in reality; rain, for instance, in hay-time or harvest, and blight with all its sad "concomitants" amongst the crops; there is also such a thing as disease amongst his cattle, and seasons of drought and inundation—but these, of course, would not look well upon paper, even when turned into rhyme, nor could the farmer sing them very well, at least very sweetly unless he were to borrow a leaf out of Grabb's book. Seriously, we have too much of this sort of trash mixed up in our agricultural reading; it might be amusing to others, but to practical men it is any thing but interesting, and often operates as an antidote to matter of much more importance, when met in conjunction with it. I am, Mr. Editor, a happy but a working *Farmers' Cabinet.*] Farmer.

Note.—If it were not for the last line of the above we should declare that it was written by Old Grabb himself. Fie! for shame! to come out so against our Julia, one of the best girls in all christendom, merely because she tried her hand at a little poetry, and, as all Poets do and will, take a little poetical license and didn't describe things in a precise matter of fact way. We believe that writer would prefer the ditty of "old Grimes," because it so particularly describes his *coat and small clothes*, to the most brilliant poetical effusion that mortal man ever uttered. Out upon you for a rusty, fusty old fudge! Ed. Me. Far.

The Maine Farmer,

And Journal of the Useful Arts,

IS PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

By NOYES & ROBBINS;

E. HOLMES, Editor.

Price $2,00 a year. $2,50 will be charged if payment is delayed beyond the year. A deduction of 25 cents will be made to those who pay CASH in advance—and a proportionable deduction to those who pay before the publication of the 26th number, at which time payment is considered due.

Any kind of produce, not liable to be injured by frost, delivered to an Agent in any town in the State, will be recieved in payment, if delivered within the year.

No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publishers; and when payment is made to an Agent, two numbers more than have been received, should be paid for.

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